



THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE TRIBUNE was long the only newspaper in the United States receiving special dispatches from the seat of war, or represented by special correspondents with either Prussian or French armies, and at the leading capitals. The Tribune dispatches have been used, in an imperfect form, by the New-York Herald, World, Times, and Sun. They were thus used yesterday by the New-York Herald.

THE PEACEFUL CAPITULATION OF PARIS PROBABLE.

THE AVAILABLE FORCE FOR DEFENSE MUCH EXAGGERATED—GUNS AND AMMUNITION WANTING—UTTER DESPAIR OF DEFENSE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1870.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Paris sends the following dispatch dated Sept. 6, midnight: "The following is an exact statement of the real situation of Paris, obtained upon the best authority. There will be, with Gen. Vinoy's troops, 40,000 soldiers in Paris, utterly demoralized, beside 80,000 armed National Guards, 20,000 Gardes Mobile, and about 5,000 armed volunteers. This is the whole armed force that can be counted on for defense.

"There are no more guns. There is hardly ammunition enough for one battle. The Provisional Government would treat on any terms but the cession of territory. They fear that if the armed force were ordered to the ramparts, the sum of the populace would pillage the town. Intervention is earnestly sought. Jules Favre's application to Lord Lyons for mediation is without immediate result, the latter having received no instructions since the change of Government. Notwithstanding the proclamation, the feeling is utter despair. Resistance is known to be impossible. The Prussians are expected at Compiègne tomorrow.

POLICY OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

CIRCULAR FROM JULES FAVRE—FRANCE IN FAVOR OF PEACE, BUT WILL NOT YIELD A FOOT OF TERRITORY—THE WAR TO BE CONTINUED.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1870.

A circular has just been issued by Jules Favre which contains the following points: "The policy of France is peace, leaving Germany the master of her own destinies. The King of Prussia had said that he made war against the dynasty, and not against France; yet the dynasty is gone and France is free, yet this impious war continued. Will the King face this responsibility before the world and before history? France yields not one foot of soil; not a stone of a fortress. A shameless peace means the extermination of our cause and that of Europe. We are undismayed. The army is resolute and provided. Three hundred thousand combatants can hold Paris to the last. They can hold the city for three months and conquer. If crushed, France will arise and avenge it. Let Europe know that the Ministry have no other aim or ambition than peace; but war proving inevitable, we will continue the struggle, confident of the triumph of justice."

NICE DESIRING RE-ANNEXATION TO ITALY.

A DEPUTATION SENT TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT—THE PEOPLE PREPARED FOR REVOLT—RE-ANNEXATION CONSIDERED INDISPENSABLE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1870.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Florence, under date of Sept. 3, says: "A Deputation from Nice to the Minister of Foreign Affairs arrived this morning. They announced that Nice is tired of enduring the tyrannical yoke of France. The young men, both in the towns and the country, refused to join the Garde Mobile. Daily conflicts are occurring between the military and the people. Secret societies are formed, the cities are crowded with Mazzinian agents, and a general rising of the people is imminent. Reannexation to Italy is indispensable. The Minister declined to reply. The Deputation leaves, saying, 'Henceforth Republicans, heretofore opposed, will now have their own way.' "The Roman question is as doubtful as ever. Troops are continually going forward to the Roman frontier."

REVOLUTIONARY SCENES IN PARIS.

A DAY OF INTENSE EXCITEMENT—THE TUMULT IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF—HOW THE REPUBLIC WAS DECLARED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1870.

A special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Paris sends the following description of the occurrences which he witnessed in that city during the progress of the revolution:

THE FIRST EFFECTS OF THE NEWS.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The Empire is dead, and the Republic has risen from the ruins. The commotion commenced on Saturday. The news of the Emperor's surrender and the capitulation of MacMahon's army were made known to the Empress at 7 o'clock in the evening. She immediately retired into her apartment, and refused to receive even intimate friends. Toward 9 the broad faces were known to a few persons only, but a general uneasiness prevailed, and angry groups assembled. At 11 o'clock on Sunday, while the Mobles, on their way to camp at Saint Maurice, accompanied by a small crowd, were proceeding up the Boulevard toward the Bastille, they sang the Marseillaise, and some shouted "La République." This cry had already been in other localities.

BLOOD SPILLED.

Opposite the guard-house of the Police Sergeants, on the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, the police charged a crowd with drawn swords and revolvers, killing a Garde Mobile, a National Guard, and wounding several people. The mob rushed upon the police and drove them back. The news of this act excited great indignation, and cries of "Down with the Police Sergeants" were heard everywhere. The crowd had also assembled in the Place de la Concorde and about the Chamber of Deputies. This crowd was also charged by the police, and many individuals were hurt. The bridge was barred to the public and guarded by the police and troops till midnight.

At the sitting of the Chamber at noon, Count de Palikao made an official statement of the disaster to MacMahon's army and the capture of the Emperor. Jules Favre demanded a vote of *déchéance*, but the Chamber adjourned till next day at 12 o'clock. The news was not generally known till after 9 on Sunday morning, when the Ministerial statement appeared on the walls and in the morning papers. Soon immense excitement was apparent everywhere. By noon the Place de la Concorde was crowded, and the passage of the bridge interrupted to the public by

the police sergeants, gendarmes on horseback, and the troops on the bridge and around the Chamber. Popular Deputies were recognized and met with acclamations and cries of "La République!" and "Vive la République!" As the day wore on, the crowds augmented. On the passage of companies of National Guards, the people shouted "Vive National Guard!" "Vive la République!" and the Guards reciprocated.

THE CROWD OVERPOWERS ALL RESISTANCE.

At 2 p.m. the gates of the Tuileries garden were closed, and had remained so since morning, watched by the Zouaves and other detachments of the Imperial Guard. The people on the outside were trying to shake the gates on the side of the Place de la Concorde. At 2 1/2 a rush was made by a part of the crowd, headed by some of the National Guard. The police sergeants and gendarmes made an armed demonstration of resistance, but suddenly yielded, and the crowd rushed by, shouting "La République!" and "Vive la République!" People fraternized with the gendarmes and troops, and these with the National Guard. There was no resisting the masses who followed, and soon they surrounded the Chamber, and finally invaded it. At 3 o'clock shouting and commotion in front of the Chamber were heard. A procession marched slowly along the quay. A procession of the Left recognized that they were being escorted to the Hotel de Ville. Then came a rush of the mob from the other side of the bridge, the National Guards, the Mobles, and the troops shouting, "La République!" and "Vive la République!"

THE DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE TUILERIES.

It became known that the Emperor is deposed by the Chamber and that the Republic is declared. The people rush upon the police sergeants and disarm them. One National Guard has his head gashed with a sword and is laid away. The police sergeants get off the best way they can. The people assail the gates of the Tuileries. The guards after a menace consent to a parley. The men clamor up and wrench off the eagles from the gates. The gates are presently opened and the people flock in, going toward the palace. The flag is still flying from the top of the Central Pavilion. The crowd approaches the private garden. There is a detachment of troops there. The officer is summoned to open the gates. He refuses, but says he can let his men be replaced by the National Guard. This is done and the officer saves his honor. The people walk in and immediately invade the interior of the palace. The flag is torn and handed down. The Empress has left. The Mobles and people amuse themselves looking at the albums and the Prince Imperial's playthings. They notice that the draperies of the windows are partly removed. The people write with chalk, "Death to thieves." They respect property. The whole palace is visited, but nothing removed.

THE PEOPLE INVADE THE CHAMBERS.

Meanwhile, in the morning at an earlier hour the Deputies were returning to appoint a committee to consider the three proposals submitted by Palikao, Thiers and Favre. A company of National Guards having charge of the gates shouted "La République," and, as the Deputies passed, some few Nationals mounted the steps of the Palace of the Corps Legislatif, and signalled their comrades from the Pont de la Concorde. Presently the latter rushed forward, followed by the crowd, all classes intermixed, and shouting "Vive la République!" Once inside the palace gates, the people spread themselves all over the building except the hall where the sessions of the Deputies are held. The next hall was occupied by troops, who fraternized with the people.

Crémieux addresses the people. They demand the withdrawal of the troops. Palikao appears, and promises that the troops shall be removed. Schneider, led by two officers, crosses the court-yard, pale, haggard, and with tears in his eyes. He disappears into the hall where the sessions are held. Attempts are made to force its doors. Gen. Mottegerie orders the National Guards to defend the entry. There are loud cries of "Déchéance" and "Vive la République!" The Deputies of the Left pass out and receive acclamation. Gambetta recommends calm, and says, "The majority must proclaim the *déchéance*."

THE CONSTITUTION OF SCHNEIDER.

In one of the galleries somebody gives a speech. A few Deputies of the Right enter, but suddenly, as if panic-stricken, they retreat precipitately. Schneider now appears. He attempts to speak; grows foggy; becomes unsteady; puts on his hat and leaves the chair. At this moment a small side-door under the galleries opens, and about 30 push through. A National Guard causes them to withdraw and closes the door, locking it. On the tribune there are shouts and gesticulations. Everybody speaks at once.

Another party of citizens forces its way in. The President's cry of "Order!" is drowned by shouts of "Vive la République!" Palikao endeavors to obtain a hearing, and, failing, puts on his hat and quits the Chambers. The President tries unsuccessfully to ally the uproar. Two Deputies going to his assistance, and all three violently gesticulating. The Deputies of the Left address the people, striving to quell the tumult. Then Gambetta appeals to them to preserve order, and to await the arrival of the Representatives, as they will bring in the question of *déchéance*.

THE LEFT GO IN PROCESSION.

It is now 3 o'clock. Suddenly a crowd of people rush into the hall. The Deputies try to keep them back, but the hall is entirely invaded. The President puts on his hat and leaves the hall, declaring the session closed. As he quits his seat, National Guards and people come crowding in. There are general cries of "Vive la République!" The Deputies of the Left mix with the people, and all cry, "To the Hotel de Ville!" Gambetta and other Republican leaders leave the Chambers and go in procession down the Pont de la Concorde, followed by the crowd.

MEANWHILE, OUTSIDE THE CHAMBERS, MEN CLIMB UP TO THE STATUE OF LAW, OVER THE PORTAL, AND DESTROY THE EAGLE WHICH ADORNED THE HANDS OF THE STATUE.

Then it is itself destroyed—the head first, then the arms. Gambetta and the procession pass down the Quai des Tuileries. Soldiers applaud and shout with the crowd. A lieutenant-colonel cries "Vive la République!" the procession stops and fraternizes. The Turcos and the Spahis at the barracks of the Quai d'Orsay wave their turbans. The flag over the pavilion of the Tuileries is hauled down. In front of the Prefecture there are cries of "Down with the Prefect!" The Prefecture is closely shut.

THE REPUBLIC IS DECLARED.

Arrived in front of the Hotel de Ville, the crowd forces its way in. Jules Favre and Jules Ferry go to the further end of the great hall. Two Gardes Mobles with drawn swords clamor up the ornamental chimney and seat themselves in the lap of a marble nymph. Gambetta, Crémieux, and Kératry press in and take a place beside Favre, followed by Picard, Etienne Arago, Glais-Bizoin, Schoelcher, and others. Gambetta, Crémieux, and Kératry are by themselves at the Mayor's table.

Amid the tumult, Gambetta declares the Republic of France. The people shout approval. The Bureau is constituted. Kératry is appointed Prefect of Police. The Bureau retired to constitute a Provisional Government and Ministry. At 4 o'clock the Bureau returns, and Gambetta declares the Provisional Government, constituted under the title of Government for the National Defense, consisting of Arago, Crémieux, Favre, Simon, Gambetta, Ferry, Glais-Bizoin, and Garnier-Pagès. The people shout Rochefort's name. It is added amid acclamation. The members of Government again retire. There is a discussion whether the tri-color or the red flag is to be adopted. Schoelcher says "tri-color," and it is adopted.

THE ROCHEFORT EPISODE.

was as follows: A hundred of Rochefort's constituents met, by appointment, at 3 p.m.,

at the Great Market Hall. At a given signal, the leader raised a cane with a flag attached to it, and a shout, "To Sainte Pelagie!" ascended. The group was joined by other men, who up to that time had been lurking in the immediate vicinity, making in all about 300 when they reached the prison. There were three marines acting as sentries, outside. One of them made believe to lower his bayonet. It was raised by his comrade. The third followed the example. The crowd took the guns and broke them, but fraternized with the marines. There was no opposition from the wardens. Rochefort's cell doors were burst in, and he was taken out.

There was no coach at the door. A lady passing in one, got out of it and made Rochefort get in. He was driven to the Hotel de Ville, arriving there at 5, and was carried in triumph to the throne room, where, amid the shouts and congratulations of friends, he learns that he is a member of the new Republican Government.

Ovation to Victor Hugo.

There was a great ovation to Victor Hugo last night, and a torchlight ovation to Thiers, whose portion of the people desire to see appointed Minister of Finance. The former official journals admit that they consider the Government as only one of defense, the ultimate form to be determined by universal suffrage. Hugo has addressed a crowd in the Rue Lafayette.

FRENCH REPORTS OF THE SITUATION.

NO OPPOSITION TO THE REPUBLIC—GEN. TROUCHI STILL THINKS PARIS "SAFE"—PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENSE STILL GOING ON—ARRIVAL OF GEN. VINOY'S CORPS—THE MEN SAID TO BE VICTIMS—OFFICERS OF THE GUARD MOBILE RESIGNING.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1870.

Organization is quietly proceeding. There is no dissent from the necessity of a Republic anywhere, every French town yet heard from having accepted the change joyfully. There is great rejoicing here at the practical removal of the right press censorship, and war news and details are now published without hindrance.

Gen. Trochu reiterates his statement that Paris is safe, and extensive defensive exertions are still making. Trains are arriving hourly with artillery, cavalry, and infantry, from the front. The rollingstock of the Eastern roads are now mostly concentrated here or sent West to Havre and elsewhere.

Gen. Vinoy, with his entire force, arrived at Paris by railroad yesterday afternoon. His force consisted of eleven trains of cavalry, thirteen trains of artillery, and fourteen trains of infantry. The rolling stock of the Northern and other railroads was dispatched immediately to the eastward to bring back other troops. Some of Gen. Vinoy's troops are mutinous, and charge the disaster at Sedan to treason among the French officers. Many of the officers of the Guard Mobile are resigning their commissions.

One of the daily journals publishes an absurd story that the King of Prussia has already announced here that he will require the leading capitalists to guarantee the sum of 3,000,000,000 francs. Among the names cited are the Messrs. Rothschilds, Roulard, Galliera, and other bankers, and the Presidents of the great railway and other companies of France.

The city is very quiet. Singing in the streets has entirely stopped, and as the enemy draws near the people evince a quiet but firm determination to fight, if necessary.

It is reported that the bombardment of Montmédy ceased yesterday, and that the besieging force of Prussians has been withdrawn. Nothing has been heard from Strasbourg for two days.

Le Gaulois says the representatives of the foreign Powers all received instructions from their Governments, even before the receipt of the circular of Jules Favre, which was handed them last night, to ratify what they considered great measures necessary to the equilibrium of Europe and the integrity of French territory.

As the Corps Diplomatique leave Paris in case of siege, the Government will place representatives in the town they select as a residence. The avenues of the Grand Armée, and De Imperatrice, and Bois de Boulogne are all a vast camp filled with soldiers.

A large force of cavalry which managed to escape from Sedan reached Paris this morning. Gen. Chassier is here and proposes to form a corps of sharpshooters. M. Claretie, correspondent with the army of the *Rappel*, was a prisoner, but the Prince Royal released him, saying: "When you reach Paris you will find a Republic."

Jules Favre is awaiting a response to his telegram recently sent to the United States Government. It is thought the reply will have a great effect throughout the country.

The report that the Orleans Princes are on their way to Paris is confirmed. It is rumored that the Republican Ministry are determined to arrest them in their arrival.

It is reported that a misunderstanding existed between Trochu and the Ministers, but the latter gave way, Trochu standing firm. It is said that the difference arose on the question of arming all classes of the population, which Trochu opposed.

Two hundred and eighty-three persons have been liberated who were political prisoners here. The Government of the National Defense decrees that the Fortress of Toul merits well of the nation for her heroic defense, which still continues. On the Place de la Concorde, where is located the statue of the City of Strasbourg, day and night crowds congregate in honor of a place so tried, and decorate the statue with flowers and immortelles. Torches at night illuminate the scene.

It is intended to lodge 100,000 Gardes Mobile from the provinces in large apartments which are vacant because of the rapacity of landlords and high prices. Several millions of cartridges were received here yesterday from Havre. In certain parts of the city the pavements are to be taken up to lessen the effects of bombs.

Even the ultra Republican journals testify their respect for the Princess Clotilde. The Princess Mathilde has been released by order of M. Kératry. Some objects which the Empress left in the Tuileries in the haste of departure have been forwarded to her.

Last night, as it was understood a meeting of the members of the majority of the Corps Legislatif was to take place at the dwelling of Deputy Johnson, an officer, by command of M. Kératry, courteously demanded a promise on honor of the Deputies that no opposition would be attempted to the efforts of the Government. The promise was given and the officer retired. It is reported that Cornucheu will be appointed Governor of the Bank of France.

ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

THE NEW REPUBLIC NOT YET RECOGNIZED—NO PROCLAMATION TO BE ISSUED—MINISTER WASBURN'S INSTRUCTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1870.

The statements published in a New-York paper and others, to the effect that the President had instructed Secretary Fish to issue a proclamation recognizing the Republic of France, is without foundation in fact. Not only is it not the case, but such action would be unnecessary and irregular. The French Minister has received a dispatch from Jules Favre, announcing the establishment of a Republic in France, and requesting M. Berthemy to present the fact to the United States Government. Instructions have been sent to our Minister in Paris to recognize the new Government when it shall have been definitely ascertained that a Republic exists. Intelligence has been received here of the acceptance by nearly all the towns and cities of France of the new state of affairs, and it is now quite certain that within a week the Republic of France will be established by almost the unanimous consent of the French people. It is ascertained that the present

FRENCH EMBASSY WILL SHORTLY BE REPLACED, BUT AS YET NO APPOINTMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE.

Great regret is expressed here at the fact, if it be such, that England should have been allowed to recognize the new government of France before the United States. A wonderful change in sentiment has taken place, and many of those who were opposed to Napoleon now strongly sympathize with France.

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCE.

THE CROWN PRINCE AT SOISSONS—INEFFECTUAL ATTEMPTS TO OBSTRUCT HIS PROGRESS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1870.

The advance guard of the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia reached Soissons to-day, on their march toward Paris. They are making rapid progress, notwithstanding the efforts of the French engineers to obstruct their march.

THE BATTLE OF GRAVELLOTTE.

DISPATCH OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA ANNOUNCING THE RESULT.

A supplement to the *Staatsanzeiger* of the 23d inst., contains the following important letter, addressed by the King to the Queen of Prussia, who has authorized its publication:

REZNOVITZ, Aug. 19, 1870.

Yesterday was a day of renewed victory, the consequences of which cannot yet be estimated. In the early morning of yesterday the First and Second Corps of the Guard, and the Ninth Corps, proceeded toward the northern road of Metz-Verdun as far as St. Marcel and Duncourt, and were followed by the Third and the Tenth Corps, while the Seventh and the Eighth Corps, and subsequently also the Second, halted at Rezonville, facing Metz.

When the first-named corps wheeled toward the right in a very wide terrain, toward Verneville and St. Privat, the last-named corps began their attack upon Gravelotte—but not immediately—in order to await the corps engaged in the great flank movement against the strong position of Anzeville as far as the road to Metz. The corps effecting this wide flanking march only entered into the fight at 4 o'clock, cooperating with the pivot corps (which had been engaged in the action) since 12 o'clock. The opposed us in the forests with violent resistance, so that we only slowly gained ground. St. Privat was taken by Corps of the Guard, Verneville by the Ninth Corps; the Twelfth Corps and Artillery of the Third Corps now joined in the contest.

Gravelotte was taken by troops of the Seventh and Eighth Corps, and the forests were cleared on both sides with great loss. In order to attack once more the hostile troops, forced back by the flank movement, an advance was made at dusk across Gravelotte. This was met by such tremendous firing from the parallel ranges of rifle pits, and from the artillery, that the Second Corps, just arriving, was obliged to charge the enemy at the point of the bayonet, and by this means it conquered and maintained the strong position.

It was as if when on all sides the firing gradually subsided. At the last advance the shells of Koenigsgratz were not wanting, at least where I was standing. This time I was rescued from my danger by the Minister von Roon. All the troops I met cheered me with enthusiastic hurrahs. They performed miracles of bravery against an equally brave enemy, who defended every step, and often undertook offensive attacks, which were repulsed each time. What fate is in store for the enemy, who is now pent up in the entrenched and very strong camp of the fortress of Metz, is beyond present calculation.

I shrink from inquiring after the casualties and the names, for by far too many acquaintances are mentioned, often without just grounds. Your regiment is said to have fought splendidly. Waldersee is wounded seriously, but not mortally, as I am told. I had intended to bivouac here, but at some hours I found a room, where I rested on the Royal ambulance which was brought here, and as I have not taken with me anything of my equipment from Font-a-Mousson, I have remained in my clothing these thirty hours. I thank God that he granted us the victory.

WILLIAM.

THE SURRENDER AT SEDAN.

GEN. DE WIMPFFEN'S ADDRESS TO HIS SOLDIERS—THE FRENCH WITHOUT PROVISIONS OR AMMUNITION.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1870.

The following is the address of Gen. Wimpfflen to the soldiers, dated Sedan, Sept. 3: "Soldiers: On Thursday you fought against a force greatly superior in numbers, from daybreak until dark. You resisted the enemy with the utmost bravery; when you had fired your last cartridge, were worn out with fighting, and not being able to respond to the call of generals and officers to attempt to repulse Marshal Bazaine by the road to Montmédy, you were forced to retreat on Sedan. In this desperate effort, but 2,000 men could be got together, and your General deemed the attempt utterly hopeless and impracticable. Your General found, with deep regret, when the army was reunited within the walls of the town, that it had supplies neither of food nor ammunition; could neither leave the place nor defend it, means of existence being all wanting for the population. I was therefore reduced to the sad alternative of treating with the enemy. I sent yesterday to the Prussian headquarters with full powers from the Emperor, but could not at first bring myself to accept the conditions imposed by the enemy. This morning, however, menaced by a bombardment to which we could not reply, I decided to make a fresh attempt to get honorable terms. I have obtained conditions by which we are saved much of the possibilities of annoying and insulting formalities which the usages of war generally impose.

Under the circumstances in which we find ourselves, it remains for us, officers and soldiers, to accept with resignation the consequences of this surrender. We have at least the consolation of knowing a useless massacre has been avoided, and we yielded only under circumstances against which no army could fight, namely, want of food and ammunition. Now, soldiers, in conclusion, let me say that you are still able to render brilliant services to your country, without being needlessly slaughtered.

DE WIMPFFEN.

General Commanding-in-Chief.

THE PRESS ON THE SITUATION.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA SUMMONED TO BERLIN—THE GARRISON OF METZ STARVING—A SNEER AT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1870.

The *Provincial Correspondence* of Berlin says great events may be expected, whose consequences will be of the highest moment. The revolution at Paris renders mediation nugatory. Delbrück, President of the Federal Chancery, has summoned the King of Prussia to Berlin.

A correspondent of *The Guardian* at Luxembourg writes that the garrison of Metz is starving, and beef there is \$2 a pound.

The *Times*, to-day, has several bitter articles on the absence and apathy of the Queen and Princes, "who are deer stalking," while Europe is shaken to its foundation. It says the Ministry with their herculean efforts have succeeded in restraining Greece from hurling her vast energies into the contest. This summarizes the conduct of England at the supreme crisis of Europe.

The *Times* to-day, in its article, commenting on the prostration of business, and the mistadness in the market for securities, says the price of Federal bonds depends on the success of the Prussians, which it seems is now assured. The writer hopes the French Republic will not persist in a vain struggle, but seek peace and the leisure to constitute itself.

The *St. Petersburg Journal* says: "The czar shares every effort to localize and abridge the war, but in effectually, as Prussia repels any intervention at all restraining its freedom of action."

MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH NEWS.

CONTRADICTION RUMORS OF MEDIATION—FRENCH DIPLOMATS CHANGES—DISPOSAL OF THE PRISONER WOUNDED.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1870.

A Brussels dispatch says that the neutral powers are yet undecided of any efforts for mediation, notwithstanding the report that England had made treaties to that effect, while another report states that the Russian Government is about to propose a

Congress of the Great Powers, but that Prussia would certainly decline.

It is rumored that Louis Blanc will return to England as Ambassador of France. Gen. Fleury, the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has resigned, and left that country.

Nearly all the wounded who were collected at Sedan have been sent under the capitulation to the neighboring towns and farms. Twelve hundred of MacMahon's army are reported at Mézières. Twenty thousand are between Vouziers and La Chêne-Prévaux.

Sharp animadversions in *The Times* had the effect to bring the members of the Cabinet back to London, and there is reason to believe that England will soon take action to stop the war.

The *Independence Belge* says the Empress Eugénie is a guest of the Hoogevan family, at the Chateau of Meyse, near Brussels.

It is asserted that the accession of Austria to the Neutral League is qualified by the condition that mediation is prohibited.

The German States, at the demand of Prussia, undertake to provide for 80,000 French prisoners, at the rate of one to every 500 of the population. It is reported that the cities of the South German States, including Carlsruhe, Mayence, Stuttgart, and Munich, have petitioned for annexation to North Germany.

Efforts are making in Russia for the relief of the wounded. The Empress ordered all the Government stores of lint to be sent to Basle, and 36 Russian surgeons are going thither.

LOCAL WAR NEWS.

GERMAN DEMONSTRATION AT HOBOKEN.

The Germans of Hoboken celebrated the late victories of the German armies in the European war by a grand torchlight procession last evening. It was splendidly prepared, and passed off in the most orderly manner. In the principal streets the houses were profusely decorated with American and German flags, and nearly the whole city was in the richest manner illuminated with every kind of Chinese lanterns and gas-jets. During the procession an uninterrupted display of fireworks, rockets, blue and red lights, fire-crackers, Calumet lights, etc., took place. The procession formed in Hudson street, in front of the Germania Garden, at about 8:30 p.m., and consisted of several divisions, headed by bands of music, as follows: First Division, Mr. Alsted, conductor, a squad of police officers, Hoboken Riding Club, on horseback, Committee of Arrangements, German Patriotic Aid Society of Hoboken, and members of the German Patriotic Aid Society of this city, Common Council in carriages, Second Division, Alderman Tunkin, conductor, a squad of police officers, Hoboken Riding Club, on horseback, Committee of Arrangements, German Patriotic Aid Society of Hoboken, and members of the German Patriotic Aid Society of this city, Common Council in carriages, Third Division, Lieut. Guze, Marshal-Officers and crews of the German ocean steamers in port (who had with them a decorated and mounted band), Fourth Division, Mr. F. Vilmar, Marshal-Officers and crews of the German ocean steamers in port (who had with them a decorated and mounted band), Fifth Division, Col. Von Amberg, Marshal-Officers and crews of the German ocean steamers in port (who had with them a decorated and mounted band), Sixth Division, Lieut. Guze, Marshal-Officers and crews of the German ocean steamers in port (who had with them a decorated and mounted band), Seventh Division, Lieut. Guze, Marshal-Officers and crews of the German ocean steamers in port (who had with them a decorated and mounted band), Eighth Division, Lieut. Guze, Marshal-Officers and crews of the German ocean steamers in port (who had with them a decorated and mounted band), Ninth Division, Lieut. Guze, Marshal-Officers and crews of the German ocean steamers in port (who had with them a decorated and mounted band), Tenth Division, Lieut. Guze, Marshal-Officers and crews of the German ocean steamers in port (who had with them a decorated and mounted band), Eleventh Division, Lieut. Guze, Marshal-Officers and crews of the German ocean steamers in port (who had with them a decorated and mounted band), Twelfth Division, Lieut. Guze, Marshal-Officers and crews of the German ocean steamers in port (who had with them a decorated and mounted band), Thirteenth Division, Lieut. Guze, Marshal-Officers and crews of the German ocean steamers in port (who had with them a decorated and mounted band), Fourteenth Division, Lieut. Guze, Marshal-Officers and crews of the German ocean steamers in port (who had with them a decorated and mounted band), Fifteenth Division, Lieut. Guze, Marshal-Officers and crews of the German ocean steamers in port (who had with them a decorated and mounted band), Sixteenth Division, Lieut. Guze, Marshal-Officers and crews of the German ocean steamers in port (who had with them a decorated and mounted band), Seventeenth Division, Lieut. Guze, Marshal-Officers and crews of the German ocean steamers in port (who had with them a decorated and mounted band), Eighteenth Division, Lieut. Guze, Marshal-Officers and crews of the German ocean steamers in port (who had with them a decorated and mounted band), Nineteenth Division, Lieut. Guze, Marshal-Officers and crews of the German ocean steamers in port (who had with them a decorated and mounted band), Twentieth Division, Lieut. Guze, Marshal-Officers and crews of the German ocean steamers in port (who had with them a decorated and mounted band), Twenty-first Division, Lieut. Guze, Marshal-Officers and crews of the German ocean steamers in port (who had with them a decorated and mounted band), Twenty-second Division, Lieut. Guze, Marshal-Officers and crews of the German ocean steamers in port (who had with them a decorated and mounted band), Twenty-third Division, Lieut. Guze, Marshal-Officers and crews of the German ocean steamers in port (who had with them a decorated and mounted band), Twenty-fourth Division, Lieut. Guze, Marshal-Officers and crews of the German ocean steamers in port (who had with them a decorated and mounted band), Twenty-fifth Division, Lieut. Guze, Marshal-Officers and crews of the German ocean steamers in port (who had with them a decorated and mounted band), Twenty-sixth Division, Lieut. Guze, Marshal-Officers and crews of the German ocean steamers in port (who had with them a decorated and mounted band), Twenty-seventh Division, Lieut. Guze, Marshal-Officers and crews of the German ocean steamers in port (who had with them a decorated and mounted band), Twenty-eighth Division, Lieut. Guze, Marshal-Officers and crews of the German ocean steamers in port (who had with them a decorated and mounted band), Twenty-ninth Division, Lieut. Guze, Marshal-Officers and crews of the German ocean steamers in port (who had with them a decorated and mounted band), Thirtieth Division, Lieut. Guze, Marshal-Officers and crews of the German ocean steamers in port (who had with them a decorated and mounted band), Thirty-first Division, Lieut. Guze, Marshal-Officers and crews of the German ocean steamers in port (who had with them a decorated and mounted band), Thirty-second Division, Lieut. Guze, Marshal-Officers and crews of the German ocean steamers in port (who had with them a decorated and mounted band), Thirty-third Division, Lieut. Guze, Marshal-Officers and crews of the German ocean steamers in port (who had with them a decorated and mounted band), Thirty-fourth Division, Lieut. Guze, Marshal-Officers and crews of the German ocean steamers in port (who had with them a decorated and mounted band), Thirty-fifth Division, Lieut. Guze, Marshal-Officers and crews of the German ocean steamers in port (who had with them a decorated and mounted band), Thirty